SOIL FLOODING CLASS
MARLBOROUGH, CONNECTICUT

LEGEND

Very Frequent: Flooding is likely to occur very often under normal rainfall conditions. The chance of flooding is less than 10 percent for any 24-hour period.

Frequent: Flooding is likely to occur often under normal rainfall conditions. The chance of flooding is less than 5 percent for any 24-hour period.

Occasional: Flooding may occur under normal rainfall conditions. The chance of flooding is less than 1 percent for any 24-hour period.

Rare: Flooding is unlikely to occur under normal rainfall conditions. The chance of flooding is less than 0.1 percent for any 24-hour period.

Not Rated: Such varying characteristics that their occurrence under normal rainfall conditions may not occur. These areas are under land cover or natural features, such as the use of the area for residential or commercial purposes.

EXPLANATION

Soil susceptibility to flooding is the temporal variation of the soil flooding intensity, rainfall, stream, and surface area. Flooding occurs when the ground water table rises to the soil surface and the soil is saturated. This may occur when the water is subject to the effects of gravity, such as water flow along the ground surface or when water flows over the soil surface. Flooding occurs when the water table rises to the soil surface and the soil is saturated. This may occur when the water is subject to the effects of gravity, such as water flow along the ground surface or when water flows over the soil surface. The water table is the point at which the soil begins to become saturated. The water table is the point at which the soil begins to become saturated. The water table is the point at which the soil begins to become saturated. The water table is the point at which the soil begins to become saturated. The water table is the point at which the soil begins to become saturated. The water table is the point at which the soil begins to become saturated. The water table is the point at which the soil begins to become saturated.

DATA SOURCES

USDA-NRCS: Soil data shown on the map was derived from remote sensing by the USDA-NRCS. This data includes information on the soil type, soil texture, and soil depth. The soil data was collected using remote sensing techniques, such as aerial photography, satellite imagery, and infrared sensors. The data was then processed using computer software to create a digital soil map. The soil data is accurate to within 10 percent of the actual soil depth.

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